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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/814,785	04/01/2004	Bia Mac	5351	4948
26/936 7590 11/20/2009 SHOEMAKER AND MATTARE, LTD 10 POST OFFICE ROAD - SUITE 100 SILVER SPRING, MD 20910				
EXAMINER				
FARAH, AHMED M				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
3769				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
11/20/2009		PAPER		

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/814,785

**Applicant(s)**

MAC ET AL.

**Examiner**

Ahmed M. Farah

**Art Unit**

3769

**Period for Reply** -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 July 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 14-16, 19 and 20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 14-16, 19 and 20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB-08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 14-16, 19 and 20 are again rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Diamantopoulos et al. US Patent No. 4,930,504 in view of Van Zuylen et al. US Patent No. 6,221,095.

Diamantopoulos et al. disclose a treatment apparatus comprising: a plurality of light sources including multiple arrays of UV, visible and IR light emitting devices (see col. 5, lines 18-21); at least one power source for providing power to said light devices to generate bio-stimulation light beams; a control means for controlling parameters of the bio-stimulating energy, such as the beam power, pulse frequency, and duration (see Fig. 4); and a plurality of probes for delivering the bio-stimulating light beams to a treatment site (see Figure 4).

Diamantopoulos et al. teach the use of different treatment parameters for different ailment conditions (see Examples 1-9). They further teach that the radiation sources can be modulated in pulses of different frequencies by means of oscillator frequency control (see col. 9, lines 48-61).

However, Diamantopoulos et al do not to teach the use of control means for automatically controlling parameters of the treatment light using a preset treatment protocols as claimed. However their control system is capable to provide different treatment energy parameters, such as intensity, dosage, etc. for different skin/tissue condition. Moreover, the method of using preset treatment protocols in order to control parameters of treatment light is known in the art. Van Zuylen et al. disclose an s alternative treatment phototherapy apparatus and methods of use for treating various skin/tissue conditions using electromagnetic energy, the apparatus comprising a control system, which controls the parameters of the treatment energy based on preset treatment protocols. Therefore, at the time of the applicant's invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Diamantopoulos et al. in view of Van Zuylen et al. and use a control means to control the parameters of the treatment energy based on preset treatment protocols defining the wavelength, intensity, duration, etc. of the treatment light as presently claimed.

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed on July 31, 2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The applicant argues that one of ordinary skill in the art would not have combined the teachings of Diamantopoulos et al. and Van Zuylen et al. to provide treatment protocols for different conditions or parts of the body.

In response to this argument, Diamantopoulos et al. teach a phototherapy apparatus and methods of use for treating different tissue conditions. They further teach

specific protocols for treating the specific tissue conditions (see Examples 1-9) by selecting the parameters of the treatment optical energy based on the desired treatment and/or part of the body tissue being treated. The only limitation in the claims of the instant application that Diamantopoulos et al. do not teach is the use of automated control means for controlling the parameters of the treatment energy. The examiner's position is that, as taught by Van Zuylen et al., the step of automating a phototherapy treatment apparatus is known in the art. Moreover, automating a known technique is not by itself a patentable subject matter. The court held that merely using a computer to automate a known process does not by itself impart nonobviousness to the invention. See *Dann v. Johnston*, 425 U.S. 219, 227-30, 189 USPQ 257, 261 (1976); The court further held that broadly providing an automatic or mechanical means to replace a manual activity which accomplished the same result is not sufficient to distinguish over the prior art. See *In re Venner*, 262 F.2d 91, 95, 120 USPQ 193, 194 (CCPA 1958).

Furthermore, the test for obviousness is not whether the features of a secondary reference may be bodily incorporated into the structure of the primary reference; nor is it that the claimed invention must be expressly suggested in any one or all of the references. Rather, the test is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. In *re Keller*, 642 F. 2d 413, 425, 208 USPQ 871, 881 (CCPA 1981). In this regard, a conclusion of obviousness may be based on common knowledge and common sense of the person of ordinary skill in the art without any specific hint or suggestion in a particular reference. In *re Bozek*, 416 F .2d 1385, 1390, 163 USPQ 545, 549 (CCPA 1969).

***Conclusion***

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ahmed M. Farah whose telephone number is (571) 272-4765. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon, Tue, Thur and Fri between 9:30 AM 7:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Johnson Henry can be reached on (571) 272-4768. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Ahmed M Farah/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3769

November 18, 2009.